

Library

NEWMARKET RURAL DISTRICT

in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1964

P. K. SYLVESTER,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health,

Newmarket Rural District Council,

Shire Hall,

Cambridge.

Tel No : Cambridge 58811

NEWMARKET RURAL DISTRICT

in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1964

P. K. SYLVESTER,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health,
Newmarket Rural District Council,
Shire Hall,
Cambridge.

Tel No : Cambridge 58811

GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area: Land 80,856 acres.

Water 245 acres.

Number of Parishes: 22.

Rateable Value: £511,895 (1.4.65).

Sum represented by a penny rate for the year 1964-1965: £2,005.

Estimated number of inhabited houses: 7,800.

Estimated mid-year Home Population: 21,360.

Census Population 1961: 20,879.

Birth Rate	18.4
(Corrected)	18.8
Death Rate	10.6
(Corrected)	9.9
Infant Mortality Rate ..	5.1

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. S. T. Bowden, Dip. Bact., M.R.C.V.S.

COUNCILLORS

E. Cooper Bland.

J. H. Budden.

F. S. Fuller.

A. F. Gathercole.

Rev'd. J. B. Goodchild.

Mrs. S. Horwood-Smart.

Col. D. R. B. Kaye, D.S.O., J.P.

J. T. Nunn.

H. Palmer, J.P.

J. G. A. Paul.

E. J. Pollard.

Mrs. J. O'N. Smith, J.P.

R. B. Taylor.

L. G. Warren.

Mrs. M. West.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:	P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	D. Howells, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	F. H. Mason, A.R.S.H.
Clerk:	Mrs. S. E. Morley.

To the Chairman and Members
of the
Newmarket Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1964, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/1965, dated 11th January, 1965.

Vital Statistics.

The estimated population increased by 210 during the year, which was four times last year's increase. The birth rate, which was the same as the national rate for the year, was the highest recorded for this district since 1944. The death rate was lower than in 1963. The infant mortality rate at 5.1 is the lowest in the last ten years and contrasts markedly with last year's high figure. However, with such small numbers involved, there are bound to be large variations in this rate from year to year, and next year's figure may well be higher than this and nearer the usual trend. Despite my reservations over the infant mortality rate, it is pleasant to record a generally healthy trend for the year as regards the statistics mentioned above.

Infectious Diseases.

It was interesting to note that, in contradistinction to the national trend, this particular area had an increase in the number of cases of Measles notified. Much of this increase was due to outbreaks at Burwell and Cheveley during February and March. Presumably, due to the relative scattering of the various village communities in the area, the infection was slow to spread to this district and these cases were really a "carry over" from the epidemic during 1963, which was a "measles year" for most of the country as a whole. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the number of cases notified in this district in 1963 was lower than that in 1962, which was not regarded as a "measles year", and thus left a high proportion of the young child population still susceptible to the disease. There was also some increase over 1963 in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough notified in the district during 1964; in all, 6 cases of Scarlet Fever and 12 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. As was the case last year, only one case of Food Poisoning was notified; the organism involved was *Salmonella Typhi-murium*.

There were fewer new cases of respiratory Tuberculosis notified in the area than in 1963, but the total number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year was virtually the same.

Sanitary Circumstances.

The rate of both private and council house building during 1964 showed an increase on that for 1963. During the year, 64 council dwellings had been built, 35 of them being old persons' bungalows, whilst 5 of the remainder were built for sale. By the end of the year another 63 bungalows and 44 houses were in the course of construction and at the time of writing 44 of the bungalows and 30 of these houses were completed and occupied. This increased rate of construction has been assisted by the speedier method of construction referred to in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. The policy of building a high proportion of dwellings for the elderly was continued, this in turn releasing more underoccupied property for larger families. The Council also proceeded with its plan to increase the thermal insulation of those existing types of property where it was considered necessary, and towards the end of the year also made provision for its inclusion in all future houses and those being built currently. Arising from a report on "Accidental Hypothermia in Old People" which I made in January 1965, the Public Health Committee made a recommendation to the Housing Committee that adequate background central heating, insulation and draught exclusion be provided in future and existing council dwellings tenanted by the elderly. Though it was realised that part of this recommendation was already being met by the Council, the Housing Committee decided to recommend that future old persons' dwellings be wired to take night storage heaters which tenants could then hire from the Council. I feel that credit is due to the Council and their Engineer for the fact that thermal insulation was already being provided before I made my report on Accidental Hypothermia.

The Council's interest in the welfare of their elderly tenants was also reflected in the lengthy discussions which were held in December and January over the projected design of the Senior Citizens Grouped Accommodation that is to be provided at Fordham and Cheveley. Following visits to Elmswell and Thetford, which I was privileged to attend, the Housing Committee decided to recommend to the Council that warden-controlled grouped accommodation consisting predominantly of one-bedroomed bungalows (with suitable communal facilities attached) be erected at Fordham and Cheveley. A layout for the Fordham accommodation is in the process of being prepared. The consensus of opinion was that the elderly preferred the privacy of bungalow accommodation to the flatlet type provided in the Council's two previous schemes. It is intended to encourage the use of the communal facilities provided at the grouped accommodation as a centre for those activities which could also embrace the other old folk living in the vicinity. I feel that this may go a long way towards making this type of accommodation generally more acceptable to our older residents.

579 of the Council's older type houses have now been provided with modern bathrooms and hot water systems; 38 more are about to be modernised, leaving only 89 which lack bathrooms. It is perhaps noteworthy of comment that 64 Council dwelling houses have been sold to sitting tenants since the adoption of this policy. The number of visits paid in connection with applications for improvement grants for private properties was even greater than those for 1963. This work is connected with the general housing inspections of the district and is closely related to the clearance of unfit dwellings. 29 families were rehoused from unfit properties during the year, this figure comparing favourably with the rehousing of 14 families from unfit houses in 1963.

Concern still continues to be felt for the conditions obtaining at certain sites that have been occupied by itinerant caravan dwellers. A national survey, in which this Authority participated, has recently been carried out (March 1965) in order to get an idea of the size of the problem generally, and a government lead on this matter is awaited.

100% meat inspection continues to be carried out. No carcase was found to be infected by Cysticercosis during the year; only part of one sow's carcase was found to be infected with Tuberculosis, probably of the avian type, a variety which is not usually considered to be pathogenic to man.

I am pleased to report that the general standard of hygiene at the food premises situated within the district is good. During the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak all food premises were circulated reminding them of their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations and the public health inspectors also participated in the hunt for suspect tins of corned beef. 16 tins, in all, were detained and returned to the wholesalers as advised by the Ministry. Two firms were prosecuted during the year under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling food that was considered to be unfit for human consumption; fines of £20 and £10 plus costs were imposed respectively. Licensed premises were also inspected, particular attention being paid to those at which catering takes place.

We are indebted to Mr. F. W. Sanders, the Engineer to the Ely, Mildenhall, and Newmarket Water Board, for his report on the public water supplies to the district. A high rainfall in May and June made 1964 the first year for some time when it was not necessary to restrict the use of hosepipes during the summer. Mr. Sanders states that despite this 1964 was the fourth successive year with a below average rainfall, and that at the time of writing his comments there seemed to be little prospect of the underground water being completely replenished for the coming year. A small pumping station was brought into use at Bottisham during the year and this source combined with that at Swaffham Prior produced a small surplus which was transferred to the Chippenham zone for a few weeks to supplement that water source when it was particularly low. Efforts continue to be made to open new, and even old, water sources to increase the supply to the district.

Progress on sewerage the district continues to be made. The Cheveley Park Scheme was completed during the year and at the time of writing the Swaffham Bulbeck Scheme is virtually completed. The Chippenham Scheme has been approved by the Ministry and work is due to start during 1965, whilst schemes for Swaffham Prior, Reach and Isleham have been submitted to the Ministry. Schemes are also in various stages of preparation for Ashley, Kirtling, and the Soham Fringe Areas. The latter, particularly, are in urgent need of a proper sewerage system. The Chief Public Health Inspector draws attention in his report to the undesirability of housing development being allowed to proceed in those villages which are as yet unsewered and which are situated on clay subsoils.

The weekly refuse collection service continues to work well. A new vehicle, of the fore and aft type with compressor plate, was purchased during the year to replace the oldest "member" of the fleet. This has enabled the existing establishment of refuse collectors to cope with the work despite the increase in the number of dwellings within the area. Refuse disposal continues to pose a problem, and complaints have been received about the burning of refuse at one of the tips. Unfortunately, burning is a necessary part of the method adopted in order to cut down both the bulk of the refuse and also the possibility of pest nuisance. Consideration is constantly being given to other methods of disposal, but for one reason or another none of them seems to be either a feasible or an economic proposition for an Authority of this size to adopt single-handed.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into operation on August 1st, 1964 and 80 premises within the district were registered. Visits are now being carried out in order to implement the Act by bringing the premises up to the required standard where this is indicated.

Mention was made in last year's report of the portable swimming pools provided at two of the schools within the district. During 1964 this number increased to five. This department continued to advise the school staffs on the maintenance of adequate chlorination and check samples were collected for bacteriological examination as in 1963.

Owing to the expanding duties imposed on the department by new legislation it was found to be necessary to increase the establishment by one more additional public health inspector. In this respect, we were fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. J. Townsend who came to us from St. Faith's and Aylsham R.D.C. and commenced his duties in January 1965. Mr. Howells and Mr. Mason have put in much hard work during the year and I wish to record my appreciation of their loyal support throughout and the cheerful and efficient way in which they, and the other members of the public health department, have undertaken all that they have been asked to do.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and all the Members of the Council for their friendly interest, help and support throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PETER SYLVESTER..

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations).

Live Births.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	186	373
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	21
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	193	394
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.02)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.8
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4

Still Births.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.5
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3

									MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Deaths.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	109	226
Death rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6		
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.93)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9		
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3		

Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets).

Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	..	..	5.1
Infant Mortality rate (England and Wales)	..	..	20.0
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)	..	..	5.1
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	..	..	2.8
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	..	..	20.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	..	..	13.4
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	..	..	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	5.3%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	Nil

Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	35
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough	..	..	Nil
Deaths from measles	..	..	Nil
Deaths from pneumonia	..	..	15
Deaths from influenza	..	..	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	1

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
*Birth Rate	15.6	14.6	14.5	15.1	15.6	14.4	16.9	15.8	17.8	17.6	18.4
*Death Rate	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate	44.6	27.2	17.1	19.6	16.2	17.5	5.9	15.1	18.6	32.3	5.1
	(4)	(8)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(7)	(12)	(2)

*These rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS.

								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 4 weeks .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
1 and under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
5 and under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
15 and under 25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
25 and under 35 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
35 and under 45 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
45 and under 55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
55 and under 65 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	27
65 and under 75 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	26	62
75 and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	62	107
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	109	226

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Medical Officer of Health.

"The Cambridgeshire United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Order 1951" provides for the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils. Under present arrangements the officer is also appointed Deputy County and School Medical Officer to the Cambridgeshire County Council.

Public Health Inspectors.

During the year Mr. Howells continued as Chief Public Health Inspector assisted by Mr. Mason.

Laboratory Facilities.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals.

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to Cambridge City Isolation Hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953.

Under these Regulations a special provision is made to facilitate the investigation and control of outbreaks of "Food Poisoning" (which includes typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or other salmonella infection, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning) in that (a) the existing provisions regarding the prevention of a person suffering from food poisoning infection from continuing in or entering into an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink are now extended to include "carriers" of food poisoning infections, (b) local authorities may authorise their medical officer of health to issue on their behalf notices where required to effect (a) immediately if he thinks it necessary and then report such action to his authority as soon as possible.

Such authority has been given to the medical officer of health but has not so far had occasion to be used.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960.

The "appointed day" for this Act was December 1st, 1963. The Act is concerned with the control of the accumulation and disposal of radioactive wastes. Persons who keep or use radioactive material must, unless exempted, register with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and obtain authorisation from him for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste.

Local Authorities must be consulted before authorisations for the disposal of radioactive waste are granted in respect of major nuclear establishments or where disposal is likely to involve the need for special precautions by an Authority. In suitable cases the Government contemplates the disposal of radioactive wastes by conventional methods such as discharge to sewers or disposal on Local Authority refuse tips. The Act places a duty on a Local Authority to accept and deal with radioactive wastes sent to their refuse tips in accordance with an authorisation and Local Authorities are asked to co-operate where this is the best method of disposal. Local Authorities are also sent copies of registration and authorisation certificates.

To date this Council has not received notice of any persons or firms within this district who are keeping or using radioactive material.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 31 (as amended).

Meals on Wheels.

Using their powers under this Section of the Act, the Council have continued to subsidise the cost of the meals for the Soham and Burwell meals-on-wheels service. We are indebted to the ladies in both parishes who voluntarily organise these schemes and convey the meals. Through the good offices of the Chief Education Officer the School Meals Service have continued to provide the meals during term time, and Tillotsons factory have very kindly done the same at Burwell during the school holidays.

Plans are also in being to provide a further meals-on-wheels service at Bottisham and Dullingham through the W.V.S.

Section 47.

After considering various complaints concerning the habits, sanitary circumstances, and living conditions of one elderly female resident of the district, aged 86 years and after carrying out his own enquiries, the Medical Officer of Health felt justified in applying to the Justice for an Order to remove this lady to Part III accommodation without delay as being in need of proper care and attention. In the event, the application failed. However, no doubt as a result of this application the old lady became more co-operative and some improvement in her circumstances was accomplished through the informal action of the personal health services.

Section 50.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1964.

Age in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Dysentery	Measles	Totals
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
1 — ..	-	4	-	-	-	20	24
2 — ..	2	6	-	-	-	17	25
3 — ..	-	1	-	-	-	28	29
4 — ..	1	1	-	-	-	26	28
5 — 9 ..	2	-	-	-	-	110	112
10 — 14 ..	1	-	-	-	-	17	18
15 — 24 ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	6	12	-	-	-	233	251
1963 TOTALS	1	1	-	-	-	63	65

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Para- typhoid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals
Under 5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 — 14 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 — 44 ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
45 — 64 ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
1963 TOTALS	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ..	28	23	4	3	32	26
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations—	—	1	1	—	1	1
3. Cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations—						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	1	1	1	1	2	2
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Cases removed from Register	1	3	1	—	2	3
6. Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ..	28	22	5	4	33	26

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION. RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.64.

Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Grand Total
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	
0 — 15 ..	3	1	1	1	4	2	6
16 — 25 ..	1	—	10	—	11	—	11
26 — 35 ..	2	2	5	1	7	3	10
36 — 45 ..	10	1	6	—	16	1	17
46 — 55 ..	7	1	—	1	7	2	9
56 — 64 ..	2	—	—	1	2	1	3
65 and over ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS ..	28	5	22	4	50	9	59

TUBERCULOSIS.

One case of respiratory and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified for the first time during the year. Four cases were transferred to the district which previously had been notified in another area, two of them being non-respiratory. At the end of the year there was one less respiratory, and two more non-respiratory, cases on the register.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. HOWELLS, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector, Newmarket Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
Park Lane,
Newmarket.

Tel. No : Newmarket 2362.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during 1964:—

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,176
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..								311
Poultry Dressing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Canteens and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Miscellaneous Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Shops (Under Shops Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Knacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Infectious Disease Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Premises Disinfected or Disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Sewage Disposal Plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Dwellinghouses (including re-visits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Re Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Water Supply (excluding visits for sampling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nuisances (including re-visits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Noise Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dog Boarding Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156

Total .. 3,269

Number of samples taken:—

Drinking Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Other Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Specimens Collected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

PARISH STATISTICS.

Parish	Acreage	Population (1961 Census)	Rateable Value at 1.4.65.	No. of Council Dwellings		1d. Rate Product 1963/64
				Pre-War	Post-War	
ASHLEY	2,225	465	6,521	36	42	25
BOTTISHAM ..	2,854	975	35,780	28	105	142
BRINKLEY ..	1,303	204	5,482	—	26	20
BURROUGH GREEN	2,272	289	4,174	18	17	15
BURWELL	7,010	2,734	102,756	81	207	408
CHEVELEY ..	2,559	1,624	39,061	17	54	154
CHIPPENHAM ..	4,301	366	10,158	—	20	39
DULLINGHAM ..	3,387	520	9,324	9	45	36
FORDHAM L.A. }	4,331	1,709	40,561	85	87	157
FORDHAM N.L.A. }			422			2
ISLEHAM	5,230	1,392	20,323	50	84	80
KENNETT	1,431	340	12,523	4	39	49
KIRTLING	3,126	357	5,299	6	17	20
LODE	3,133	607	9,856	27	34	38
REACH	1,134	269	3,221	4	18	13
SNAILWELL ..	2,034	216	5,241	1	15	20
SOHAM	12,999	5,077	119,112	191	332	470
STETCHWORTH ..	2,891	514	15,057	8	39	59
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	4,110	633	11,861	37	55	45
SWAFFHAM PRIOR	4,889	634	10,077	42	36	38
WESTLEY	1,149	165	2,046	—	6	8
WICKEN	3,965	655	8,276	19	26	31
WOODDITTON ..	4,768	1,134	26,400	26	34	102
GAS			306			—
ELECTRICITY						—
DISTRIBUTION			4,914			34
ELECTRICITY						—
GENERATING			3,144			—
TOTAL ..	81,101	20,879	511,895	689	1,338	2005

HOUSING

Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

DEMOLITION & CLOSING ORDERS.			
(1)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	.. .. .	68
(2)	Unfit houses closed under Sections 16 & 17, Housing Act, 1957		1
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957..		—
(4)	Houses on which Demolition Orders were made	.. ..	22
REPAIRS.			
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.			
(5)	After informal action by Local Authority	.. .. .	25
(6)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		
	(a) by owners	.. .. .	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority	.. .. .	Nil
(7)	After formal notice under Housing Act, 1957		
	(a) by owner	.. .. .	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority	.. .. .	Nil

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD.								
Parish	Demolished		Outstanding Orders on Existing Houses			Parts of Buildings Closed	Purchased by N.R.D.C.	D.O's etc. Cancelled
	Houses	Hutments	D.O's	C.O's.	U/T.			
ASHLEY ..	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
BOTTISHAM ..	42	12	4	1	—	1	5	15
BRINKLEY ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
BURROUGH GREEN ..	17	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
BURWELL ..	37	—	17	4	5	—	—	2
CHEVELEY ..	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
CHIPPENHAM	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
DULLINGHAM	27	—	3	1	—	—	8	—
FORDHAM ..	24	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
ISLEHAM ..	34	—	12	4	3	—	—	4
KENNETT ..	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
KIRTLING ..	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
LODE ..	11	—	2	1	2	—	—	1
REACH ..	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
SNAILWELL ..	4	37	—	5	—	—	—	—
SOHAM ..	76	—	8	6	6	6	—	3
STETCHWORTH	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	8	—	6	4	2	—	—	4
SWAFFHAM PRIOR ..	14	—	1	—	4	—	—	1
WESTLEY								
WATERLESS	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
WICKEN ..	12	—	4	1	3	—	—	—
WOODDITTON	12	—	7	4	—	—	4	1
TOTAL ..	375	49	77	36	34	8	43	33

211 houses were built by private enterprise during the year and the Council built the following dwellings:—

(a) Old Persons' Bungalows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
(b) Other Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
(c) For Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total									64

At the end of the year the following Council-owned dwellings were in course of construction:—

PARISH								BUNGALOWS	HOUSES
Brinkley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	14
Burrough Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	12
Burwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	12
Fordham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	—
Isleham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Lode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	—
Soham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	—
Woodditton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
								63	44

At the time of writing this report 44 of the above bungalows and 30 of the houses had been completed and occupied.

Housing of Old People.

This was reviewed in last year's report and it will be noted above that no less than 35 bungalows were built for old people. This programme is being assisted by the rapid method of construction, using timber framing and modern cladding, designed in our own Surveyor's Department.

At Fordham, the proposal to build an old persons' unit was abandoned in favour of a warden controlled grouped bungalow scheme. This group will consist of 13 one bedroom bungalows, one two bedroom bungalow and a Warden's dwellinghouse.

NEW DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	By the Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
1955	140	35	175
1956	124	49	173
1957	36	59	95
1958	52	85	137
1959	36	34	70
1960	37	67	104
1961	68	84	152
1962	36	100	136
1963	33	145	178
1964	64	211	275
Total	626	869	1,495

Council Houses.

The Council now owns 2,015 dwellings which are under the management of the Council's Surveyor.

579 older type Council houses have now been provided with modern bathrooms and hot water systems and a further 38 are about to be modernized. This will leave only 89 dwellings which lack bathrooms.

64 dwellinghouses have been sold to sitting tenants or other suitable applicants since the Council adopted this policy.

Housing Improvements—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1964.

One hundred and fifty visits have been made in connection with improvement grants and the results are most encouraging. This work forms part of the general housing inspections and sewerage surveys and is closely related to the clearance of unfit dwellings. It must be emphasised, however, that the grant scheme does not provide free gifts to the developer who uses a worn out and unfit cottage as a short cut to rebuilding a virtually new house. This type of applicant is reminded that he may find a way round planning legislation but, if he demolishes to within ten feet of the ground, the structure is a "new building" within the meaning of the Building Byelaws. In other words, the full force of the byelaws apply but skilful architectural treatment can still provide a dwelling which is entirely in keeping with the village scene.

The Standard Grant scheme was amended by the Housing Act, 1964 and the effects are briefly summarized below:—

NEW AMENITY						OLD GRANT	NEW GRANT
Bath in a bathroom	..	..	..	..	..	£25	£25
Water Closet	..	..	..	..	..	£40	£40
Lavatory Basin	..	..	..	..	..	£5	£5
Hot Water System	..	..	..	..	..	£75	see below
Satisfactory Food Store	..	..	..	..	..	£10	£10
Hot and Cold Water to Bath	..	..	..	..	..	included above	£35
Hot and Cold Water to Basin	..	..	..	..	..	„	£15
Hot and Cold Water to Sink	..	..	..	..	..	„	£25
Extras.							
Septic Tank Drainage where sewer not available	..	..	..	..	..	„	50% cost
Bathroom Extension where necessary	..	..	..	..	..	„	50% cost
Piping Water to house for the first time	..	..	..	..	..	„	50% cost
Maximum Grant	..	..	..	..	..	£155	£155 (£350 if extras are involved).

The grant cannot exceed half the approved cost of the listed improvements and this is checked by the Council's Surveyor on completion.

The following statistics are interesting:—

(a) Number of Houses on which Improvement Grant were paid:

	1964	1963	1962	1961
Discretionary Grants	54	44	49	44
Standard Grants	48	48	58	38
(b) Amount Paid in Grants:				
Discretionary Grants	£15,180	£12,355	£13,798	£12,204
Standard Grants	£6,819	£5,929	£7,574	£4,947
(c) Number of Properties improved since the Act came into force:				
Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	583
Standard Grants	..	..	..	217
(d) Amount Paid on (c):				
Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	£136,879
Standard Grants	..	..	..	£28,616
(e) Average Discretionary Grant during 1964	..	..	..	£281 per house
Average Standard Grant during 1964	..	..	..	£142 per house

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

This Act is operating reasonably well but the itinerant dealer still gives rise to some concern. Some farmers are apparently willing to allow scrap dealers to occupy their field, fail to provide basic amenities, draw a rent, avoid the payment of rates and contribute towards the creation of a nuisance. This is a national problem which will be the subject of further comments in the 1965 report.

Eight new licences and twenty three renewals were granted during the year and a total of 112 caravans occupied licensed sites throughout the district. A number of caravans are incidental to dwellinghouses and exempted from the Act.

Two applications were refused planning permission in connection with the proposed stationing of nineteen caravans and one single caravan.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Act.

Clearance of Unfit Dwellings.

Sixty eight unfit dwellings were recorded as demolished and one house was closed during the year; 29 families were rehoused by the Council. Out of forty three unfit houses purchased by the Council during the last few years only two were still occupied and rebuilding on the sites proceeded at a good pace.

The following progress report is interesting:—

Number of Prewar Houses:

Private and Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,061
<i>Since 1945</i>							
Demolished, closed or purchased and vacated	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Improved with the aid of a grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Council Houses Modernized	..	..	..	..	..	..	579
							1,879*

=31% of prewar houses

* This figure does not include the many houses which were modernized by private owners without the aid of a grant and does not reflect the number of pre 1939 houses which already had modern conveniences.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses.

Five licensed slaughterhouses are still in operation, three at Soham, one at Fordham and one at Burwell. Previous reports comment at length on these premises and no statutory action has been necessary under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 or the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. All animals and offals are inspected and stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. An additional public health inspector was appointed on the 1st January, 1965 and all three inspectors hold the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part
during the Year 1964.**

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses
Number killed and inspected	499	3	10	2,106	51	1,258	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	85	—	—	138	3	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	17.0	—	—	6.8	7.8	.15	—
Tuberculosis only:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—
Cysticercosis:—							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal Condemned.

	Bovine	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
Complete Carcasses	—	1	—
Livers	76	85	2
Half Livers	29	15	—
Lungs	2	7	—
Heads	—	11	—
Hearts	—	12	—
Mesentery	1	6	—
Kidney	1	5	—
Skirt	3	—	—
Spleen	2	—	—

Other foods condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

52 tins of Other Foods.
21 lbs. 8 ozs. of Cooked Meat.
318 lbs. of Meat at Schools and Shops.
9 tins of Canned Meat.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

All premises where food is handled receive regular visits and the general standard is good.

The typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen provided an excellent opportunity for reminding all food handlers of their duties under the provisions of the Regulations. All premises were circulated and inspections were stepped up and the hunt for corned beef from suspect overseas canners resulted in the detention of sixteen tins. These were returned to the wholesalers in accordance with Ministry instructions.

Seven hundred and forty six visits were made to food premises, excluding slaughterhouses, during the year.

Prosecutions.

Two firms were prosecuted during the year under the provisions of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relating to the sale of food which was unfit for human consumption. The foods in question were a leg of roast pork and one meat pie and the defendants were fined £20 and £10 plus an advocate's fee of 6 guineas in each case.

Ice Cream.

Eleven samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Nine samples were reported as grade 1, and two samples as grade 2. Up-to-date plants followed by refrigeration and proper sales technique have removed the main dangers from ice cream consumption. When cooked meats, meat products and other made up foods receive similar attention, backed by sound legislation, we can expect a drastic reduction in the nation's food poisoning figures.

Ice Cream is still manufactured on a small scale at the Soham premises and retailed from the proprietor's own vans.

Registered Food Premises.

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

(a) Sausage and cooked meat premises	.. .. .	19
(b) Fried Fish Shops	.. .. .	4
(c) Premises used for the storage and sale of ice cream	.. .. .	75
(d) Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	.. .. .	1

Six new registration certificates were issued during the year and three hundred and eleven visits were made to the above premises.

Milk.

We are informed by the Ministry of Agriculture that 21 dairy farms are registered in the area and 20 of the premises are licensed as "tuberculin tested" farms. All cows are now subjected to the tuberculin test and only designated milk is allowed to be retailed in the area.

Poultry.

Sixty eight birds were condemned as unfit for human consumption at the plucking and dressing premises at Soham. Sixty two visits were made to these premises which closed during the year.

Licensed Premises.

Twenty nine inspections of licensed premises were made during the year. Particular attention is paid to premises where catering takes place.

Bakehouses.

Thirty visits were made to the nine bakehouses in the area under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. One unsatisfactory bakehouse at Fordham closed down.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-1958.

Twenty two slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year and three licences were issued to "learners" permitting slaughter under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman. No action was necessary under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Knacker's Yard.

These premises have been closed down, the final licence expiring on the 31st December, 1964. No horses were slaughtered during the year and no horse carcasses were brought to the premises.

WATER SUPPLY

All piped water supplies are under the control of the Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board. The Engineer to the Board, Mr. F. W. Sanders, reports as follows:—

“1964 has been the first time for many years when no restriction has been placed on the use of hosepipes in any part of the area supplied by the Board. This favourable position was due to some extent to improvements already carried out by the Board, but the high rainfall in May and June reduced the peak consumption which normally occurs at that time of the year and it is certain that if there should be a dry spring or summer before the principal capital schemes are completed, it will not be possible to maintain an unrestricted supply throughout the area.”

“In spite of the wet summer, 1964 was the fourth successive year with a below-average rainfall. The winter rainfall is relied upon to replenish the wells but since 1961 the rainfall in the months of October to February has been extremely light with the result that the yield of some of the wells fell away. Unfortunately there is little prospect of the underground water being completely replenished for the coming year.”

Swaffham Prior and Bottisham.

“The small pumping station at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham was brought into use in May, 1964 and it has been necessary to operate it every day since to maintain the pressure in Bottisham. Combined with the Swaffham Prior source this produced a small surplus which was transferred to the Chippenham zone for a few weeks when there were difficulties with that supply.”

Chippenham.

“Because of the exceptionally low rainfall, the pumping water level in the borehole fell to 80 feet below ground level which is about 25 feet lower than normal for this time of the year. To prevent the water falling below the level of the pump it was necessary to reduce the pumping rate and it was fortunately possible to supply part of the parish of Burwell from the Swaffham Prior zone.”

“Nine parishes in this area are dependent upon the Duchess Drive booster station whose output is limited to 10,000 gallons per hour which is barely enough to supply the maximum demand of the area. To avert difficulties which are expected to arise next year, an attempt is being made to bring into use an old borehole and pumping station at Saxon Street, which has not been used since 1950 but which may produce something of the order of 50,000 gallons per day.”

“The new source at Woodditton was completed but proved disappointing. It had been hoped to obtain at least three quarters of a million gallons per day from two 24 in. diameter boreholes but they only yielded about 480,000 to 600,000. There is every indication that a similar source could be developed in the vicinity and it is intended to develop these boreholes and construct more if they are wanted in the future.”

Consumption ranged between the following figures:—

	Chippenham Pumping Station	Swaffham Prior Pumping Station	Bottisham Pumping Station
Maximum Average Daily Consumption	Gallons 596,000 (July)	Gallons 150,533 (November)	Gallons 84,064 (October)
Minimum Average Daily Consumption	449,193 (October)	84,290 (August)	23,778 (May)
Average Daily Consumption over the year	533,615	131,627	55,991

Sampling.

Samples are taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory.

Water Sampling during 1964.

Sample	Main Supplies		Private Supplies		Total
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Bacteriological	89	—	10	7	106

A further three samples were taken direct from the source at the Chippenham, Swaffham Prior and Bottisham pumping stations by the Water Board; these were reported as satisfactory.

The seven unsatisfactory samples from four private wells were dealt with as follows:—

Further pumping, resulting in satisfactory samples	..	..	2
Extension to Public main	..	..	1
*Renewal of defective drainage system	..	..	1

* This well was not used for drinking purposes but was in close proximity to a public source of supply. Further samples were satisfactory.

Typical Results of Analysis of Public Supplies.

Test	Chippenham	Swaffham Prior	Bottisham
Physical Characters	Good	Good	Good
Reaction	pH 7.3	pH 7.9	pH 8.0
Parts per 100,000.			
Chloride	2.25	25.3	16.05
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	absent	0.0394	0.0404
Ammonia (albuminoid)	0.0028	0.0018	0.0032
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	0.0298	0.0363	0.0330
Nitrates	0.70	absent	absent
Nitrites	absent	absent	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent	absent	absent
Total Hardness	23.2	5.3	4.4
Fluoride	0.01	0.02	0.03
Bacteriological Examination.			
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.	nil	nil	nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.	nil	nil	nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.	nil	nil	nil
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	None	None	None

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Cheveley Park Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme, which caters for 227 dwellinghouses immediately adjoining the Urban District, was completed during the year and all houses connected. This has overcome the nuisance created by numerous cesspools in a chalk subsoil.

Swaffham Bulbeck Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme was nearing completion at the end of the year and the disposal works at Bottisham are being extended to cope with the increased flow from this community along with the additional flow from the expansion of Bottisham.

Chippenham Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme has been approved by the Ministry and work will start during 1965.

Swaffham Prior, Reach and Isleham Schemes.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared these schemes and submitted same to the Ministry.

Ashley.

The Council's Engineer is preparing a sewerage scheme for this parish.

Soham Fringe Areas.

It is unfortunate that substantial progress cannot be reported on the sewerage of these areas where about 200 houses urgently require adequate drainage systems.

Wicken and Kirtling.

The Council has resolved to sewer these parishes as soon as possible.

Remaining Parishes.

Housing development proceeds in the smaller parishes although a sewerage scheme has not been provided. On clay subsoils, this situation can become serious because effluent disposal is well nigh impossible without creating a public health nuisance. Already, problems encountered in Woodditton, Burrough Green, Kirtling, Kennett and Westley have been brought to the notice of the public health inspector. With respect, it is suggested that sewage disposal should be a major consideration at the planning stage.

This report provides an opportunity to comment on the accepted method of sewage disposal which is often treated so lightly by the purchaser of a home in the countryside. A cesspool is an underground receptacle which, to comply with the Building Byelaws, would have to be emptied about every ten days. A leaking cesspool is illegal under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. A properly designed septic tank requires a completely satisfactory method for the disposal of the partially treated effluent and open ditches cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Sewage Plants.

The Council are now operating extended aeration, contact stabilisation, and contact anaerobic digestion tanks on small estates throughout the district and in general these are working satisfactorily and show a marked improvement over conventional methods.

Closet Conversions.

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 nine closet conversions were completed and contributions amounting to £225 were paid to owners.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of Household Refuse.

The weekly refuse collection service continues to operate satisfactorily and a new fore and aft vehicle with compressor plate was purchased in July. The oldest vehicle has been retained as a very useful working spare but, although four vehicles are now in use, the rise in running costs is negligible. A further 275 houses have been built in the area but the existing establishment of refuse collectors has coped with the work. A five day working week is in operation but all men are asked to carry out vehicle maintenance, paper loading and other duties on alternate Saturday mornings. All Council houses are supplied with galvanised metal dustbins but the possible change over to paper sacks was considered and deferred.

Refuse Disposal.

There has been no change in the method of disposal, all refuse being burned and bulldozed at the Reach and Woodditton dumps. In this way pests and rodents do not create a nuisance but a complaint was received from the Reach Parish Council. Alternative methods of disposal have been given careful consideration but a satisfactory and economic solution has not been found. All bulldozing is carried out by a private contractor and final consolidation is excellent.

Scrap Metal.

Occasional collections of scrap metal were arranged and these metals were sold for the sum of £46

Salvaged Materials.

The following materials were baled and salvaged at the Burwell Depot:—

Material	Year ended 31st March, 1965			Year ended 31st March, 1964		
	t. c. q.	£	s. d.	t. c. q.	£	s. d.
Waste Paper	100 1 1	542	11 0	110 17 1	493	15 7
Rags and Sacking	2 0 1	41	14 9	2 4 3	64	3 0
Sundries		10	0		1	14 1
Miscellaneous Iron	33 0 2	99	12 0		46	1 5
TOTALS	135 2 0	684	7 9	113 2 0	605	14 1

A bonus amounting to £247 was shared by the men during the financial year ended 31st March, 1965. This is based on the sales of waste paper, all men sharing 75% of the proceeds over and above the target of 40 tons of paper per year.

Cesspool Emptying.

The cesspool emptying vehicle is still fully occupied and again there has been an increase in mileage and in the number of loads cleared. Most of the clearances are on Council estates and sewage plants but the sewerage of Reach and Chippenham will result in a considerable reduction in cesspool emptying charges. The annual free service is carried out on request in areas which are not sewerage and the usual charge of £1 0s. 0d. per load is made for return visits. 607 septic tanks and cesspools were cleared free of charge during the year and the charge on the general rate was reduced to £371. Disposal methods still present a serious problem during certain times of the year.

Clearances during the year ended 31st March, 1965.

Private		Council		
Cesspools cleared	Loads	Cesspools cleared	Sewage plants	Loads
682	938	478	138	1,943

The following statistics are of interest:—

Statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1965 compared with previous year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

	March 1965	March 1964
Total Mileage	31,857	31,005
Refuse Collected—loads	1,371	1,206
Nett cost of service	£10,536	£10,332
Cost per load—collection and disposal	£7 13 9	£8 11 4
Annual cost per 1,000 population	£501 14 3	£492 0 0
Vehicle Costs—including repayment of loans, etc.	£2,580	£2,441
Cost per Mile	1s. 8d.	1s. 7d.
Vehicles—actual running costs—	£1329	£1,324
Vehicles—actual running costs—cost per mile	10d.	10d.
Fuel consumed:—gallons	2,681	2,511
Average mileage per gallon:—		
Derv	11.45	12.34
Income from salvage sales NET	£437*	£370*

*After deducting men's bonus

Cesspool Emptying.

Total Mileage	13,840	12,968
Cost of Service	£2,353 x	£2,002
Number of loads cleared	2,881	2,383
Cost per load—collection and disposal	16s. 4d.	16s. 10d.
Fuel consumed—gallons	1,311	1,130
Fuel consumption per load—gallons	0.45	0.47

x Chargeable work amounted to £1,982.

Deficit to General Rate £371.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963.

This Act repealed Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 and all shops and offices where persons are employed must be registered with the local authority or Factory Inspector, depending on the category in which they fall. All premises were circulated and by the end of the year the following registrations had been recorded:—

(a) Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(b) Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
(c) Catering Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total									80

The Act is primarily concerned with the health and welfare of employees but the Food Hygiene Regulations are applicable in many of the premises and a combined inspection can be made.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming pools in the area but the number of portable pools at the schools increased from two to five. Spot checks were made for chlorination and the following samples were collected for bacteriological examination:—

School	Result in 100 ml.		
	Plate Count.	Coliform bacilli	B. Coli (type 1)
Bottisham ..	(a) 1 (b) 400 *	0 0	0 0
Burwell ..	(a) 0 (b) 0	0 0	0 0
Isleham ..	(a) 34 (b) 2	0 2	0 0
Kennett ..	(a) 0 (b) 0	0 0	0 0
Soham Shade ..	(a) 0 (b) 2	0 0	0 0

* This pool has been out of use for several days and was not being treated at the time of sampling.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A full time Rodent Officer is employed although he was absent from duty for several months owing to sickness. Strict control is exercised over refuse dumps, sewage plants and other Council owned properties. The free service given to private householders is appreciated but the bulk of this officer's work is in the form of routine inspections.

Disinfestation and Disinfection.

Under this heading there is little to add to last year's report. No serious infestations were reported and disinfection was not found to be necessary after notifiable diseases.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No licence to keep a pet shop was issued during the year.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

No applications for prior approval relating to new furnaces were received. It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

A petition was received during the year relating to noise from a dog boarding establishment. When planning permission was refused, the nuisance was automatically abated. No statutory action was taken during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1957.

There are no premises registered in the area.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Two establishments were licensed under the provisions of this Act, one for twenty five dogs and one for eleven dogs. The latter closed down during the year. On initial inspections the public health inspector was accompanied by a qualified Veterinary Officer.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1960.

No notices were received relating to persons keeping or using radioactive materials.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1964 for the
Rural District of Newmarket in the County of Cambridgeshire.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i.e. factories not having mechanical power)	12	10	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (i.e. factories having mechanical power)	54	47	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	66	57	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	3	—	—	—

